THE N°. 125.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, *September* 15, 1747.

STOCKHOLM, May 5, O. S.

UPON the application of the Britiſh and Dutch miniſters, occaſioned by the attack of the territories of the republic by France, the king has wrote to prince William of Heſſe Caſſel, his brother, for his highneſs to march ſeveral more German regiments to reinforce the Allied army in the Low Countries.

Berlin, May 5, O. S. Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, the Britiſh envoy, has not only frequent conferences with count Podewils, the king's prime miniſter, but has met with a diſtinguiſhed reception from the king himſelf, having the liberty given him to dine and ſup at the king's table whenever he pleaſes. This is looked upon as a proof of the good underſtanding between the two Courts. Upon this miniſter's firſt receipt of the news of the prince of Orange being elected Stadtholder of the United Provinces, he acquainted the king therewith in the following terms: "I am not a little pleaſed to have it in my power to tell your majeſty the agreeable news, that the States General have elected the prince of Orange and Naſſau captain and admiral general of their republic; whereby they have at length given a diſtinguiſhing proof of the ſincerity of their intentions to preſerve a ſtrict union with the king my maſter."

An Extract of a Letter from a Miniſter in the French Intereſt at the Hague, dated May 30.

"The States General are going to ſend a new miniſter to the court of Berlin, in order, as 'tis ſaid, to confirm and ſtrengthen the friendſhip and good underſtanding which ſubſiſts between their High Mightineſſes and the king of Pruſſia. The anſwer which the miniſter from Pruſſia made the latter end of laſt month to the deputies of the States General, when they delivered to him the copy of the never-to-be-forgotten declaration of France, that he might ſend it to Berlin, in order to inform the king of Pruſſia thereof, and to engage that prince to ſend ſuccours into Holland, or at leaſt that he would oblige France to ſhew ſome reſpect to the republic, and to his patrimony, does not prove that there was any other friendſhip between Pruſſia and the United Provinces, than there is between the king of Bantam and the republic of Lucca. In ſhort, the word *Friendſhip* among princes and ſtates, does not carry the ſame meaning with it as it does amongſt private perſons, but is indiſcriminately made uſe of both to friend and foe, and is *a ſaddle for every horſe*. As to the good intelligence which is ſaid to ſubſiſt between the two powers, the moſt clear ſighted people ſay, they have not perceived any ſince the commencement of this preſent war; for if, ſay they, there had been any friendſhip or good intelligence between the king of Pruſſia and the United Provinces, would the States General refuſe, as they have done, to comply with the inſtances, ſollicitations, and earneſt intreaties of the kings of Great Britain and Pruſſia, for the guaranty of Sileſia? The king of Pruſſia, on his part, would he have ſuffered France to have taken all the Low Countries, whilſt he was amuſing the Allies with the aſſembly of Breda, and permitted her even to ſeize upon Dutch Flanders, at the very inſtant that ſhe was acquainting the republic, under the title of *Friend*, with her intention of forcing by fire and ſword the States General into a neutrality? Is this then, as a very renowned and wiſe miniſter ſaid, the fruit which the republic gathers from this pretended friendſhip and good intelligence with the court of Berlin? No, the real fact is, general Ginkel is dead, and ſomebody, out of policy, and to keep up appearances, muſt be ſent in his ſtead."

Hague, June 2, N. S. The following is an extract of a letter from a perſon of diſtinction at Verſailles, to a foreign miniſter at this place; by which one may perceive how the French court thinks in certain reſpects of the king of Pruſſia.

"The diſpatches which the court of Verſailles received a few days ago from the marquis de Valori, the French miniſter at Berlin, gave great ſatisfaction to the king, and confirm, beyond all doubt, the aſſurances of friendſhip which M. Chambrier, the Pruſſian miniſter here, has heretofore given. Among other things, M. Valori intimates a circumſtance which deſerves to be related: The following account of it was taken from the war office. 'When the king of Pruſſia was informed by his 'miniſter at the Hague of the threatening declaration France had 'made to the States General, and that their High Mightineſſes 'demanded aſſiſtance from him, that prince ſaid, *I know very 'well that things would come to this paſs; M. Valori talked to 'me about this declaration above three weeks ago, and prepared 'me againſt this phænomenon's making it's appearance: So that 'in reſpect to me this is no news. But what ſurprizes me above 'every thing is, that the States General have paſſed away years 'in deliberating how to ſuffer their country to be taken by aſſault, 'and that they ſhould now on a ſudden, that is ſo late, become ſo 'very active, and demand ſuccours of me for the defence of it. I 'muſt own I did not expect it from them. I am indeed ſorry for 'their being put into ſo great a fright as they ſeem to be in; but 'it is by no means a proper time or ſeaſon to require ſuccours from 'me. I muſt now deliberate in my turn, and muſt conſult my 'friends and allies, before doing a thing of ſo important a nature, 'and which may poſſibly give ſome of them offence.* His Pruſſian 'majeſty is believed to have talk'd in this tantalizing ſtrain, 'to ſhew his reſentment at the States General refuſing to guaranty Sileſia, in ſpite of all the ſollicitations, and even intreaties, which were cauſed to be made them by the king of Pruſſia himſelf, as well as by the court of Great-Britain."

Conſtantinople, April 25. The treaties ſubſiſting between the empire and that of Ruſſia, have been juſt renewed.

Vienna, May 31. An officer arrived here on the 28th inſt. N. S. from the Auſtrian army before Genoa, with advice of the ways having been opened and ſecured from St. Franciſco to St. Pierre d'Arena, by diſlodging the enemy from the ſeveral heights lying between the Polcevera and the Weſtern ſide of the town; ſo that the retrenchments and artillery of the Geneveſe, which were ſo turned as to render the paſſage along the Polcevera impracticable, are now turned towards the town itſelf. The recovery of theſe poſts was thought by the enemy to be of ſuch importance, that they returned early in the morning with their main force of regular troops, but were repulſed with the loſs of 600 men, and of a French colonel. The Piedmonteſe troops had a conſiderable ſhare in the Succeſs abovementioned.

From the LONDON GAZETTE,
Whitehall, June 27.

THIS afternoon a meſſenger arrived from his Royal Highneſs the duke of Cumberland, with letters dated from the head quarters at Heer, the 3d of July N. S. to the right hon. the Earl of Cheſterfield, his Majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate, with the following particulars.

On the 1ſt of July N. S. his royal highneſs the duke propoſ'd marching to take poſſeſſion of the camp between Tongres and Bilſen, but upon obſerving that the enemy marched down in two large columns from Tongres, with a deſign as it was thought to get poſſeſſion of the Heights of Erden and Millern, or to fall down upon the head of our columns which were marching from Gellick that way, his royal highneſs ordered the prince of Wolfenbuttle to take poſſeſſion of the villages of Groos and Klein Spaw, with the infantry of the Corps de Reſerve, and to place his cavalry on the right, on a ſmall plain that was between that and the Grande Commanderie. His royal highneſs went to the left to ſee if there was time to form the cavalry for the reception of the enemy, but before our cavalry could come up the enemy had already formed three lines of cavalry upon the heights of Erden. As we were no longer maſters of theſe heights, we form'd our right at the Commanderie, occupying all the heights and villages in our front as far as Reſſeit in a line with Maeſtricht, and the Auſtrians formed a very conſiderable flank, back upon Bilſen, from the Commanderie.

That whole day we paſs'd under arms over againſt each other, and

and lay all night upon our arms; next morning at break of day the enemy made ſeveral counter-marches over againſt us, and at nine in the morning, we imagined they had no farther deſign to attack us that day; ſoon after Sir John Ligonier ſent Lieut. Forbes to acquaint his royal highneſs, that he imagined the enemy was juſt going to attack us, or endeavour to out-flank us, and cut us off from Maeſtricht; upon which his royal highneſs went immediately to the left, and deſired the Marſhal to put the right inſtantly under arms: About an hour after his royal highneſs was arrived there, and made his diſpoſitions, and plac'd his batteries, the enemy appear'd form'd in a deep column, twelve battalions a breaſt, in order to attack a ſmall incloſure with about four or five ſmall houſes in it, where we had four battalions poſted; and about that village alone, almoſt the whole of the action was, which laſted about four hours, after it had been taken and retaken four times; and when we had made ourſelves maſters of it by the aſſiſtance of our own detached troops, which came up to us from the right, the line of foot without the village began to give way a little, they were however again put in order. His royal highneſs then went to form that Part of the cavalry which had been in Diſorder, but found himſelf cut off by ſome ſquadrons of French cavalry, which had broke in, and was obliged to retire to our cavalry, who by that Time, had charged and broke the Enemies firſt Line, and afterwards, while his royal highneſs was with them, charged the ſecond Time, and broke the enemy again; but purſuing them too far, received a fireing from ſome Foot, who lay behind the Hedges, which gave the French cavalry Time to form again, and then they forced ours to retire. In the mean Time our Infantry retired towards Maeſtricht, to the Place where we joined. His royal highneſs marched towards Lunakin with all the cavalry, in order to favour the Retreat of the Dutch and the Right Wing; which was effected ſo ſucceſsfully, that they loſt nothing but ſome few Men by cannon-ſhot.

LONDON.

June 20. The Eaſt India company have agreed to ſend this year 14 ſhips with upwards of 1000 Soldiers to defend their ſettlements in the Indies.

Laſt Thurſday a proclamation was iſſued from the duke of Newcaſtle's office for diſſolving the preſent Parliament and calling another: The writs to bear date on Monday the 22d inſtant, and to be returnable on Thurſday the 13th of Auguſt next.

The ſame day a proclamation was iſſued in order to the electing the 16 peers of Scotland, who are to ſit in the ſaid Parliament, ſtrictly charging and commanding all the peers of Scotland to aſſemble at Holy-Rood houſe in Edinburgh on the firſt of Auguſt next, to chuſe 16 peers to ſit and vote in Parliament.

Six ſhips of the line are ordered to be victualled at Portſmouth, and to ſail immediately to join admiral Medley.

Laſt Sunday 40 pieces of cannon were brought to Woolwich from Portſmouth, being part of thoſe taken on board the French fleet by the admirals Anſon and Warren; the remainder, which are 300, will be brought to the ſame place as ſoon as poſſible.

Laſt Monday 500 tons of Gunpowder was ſhipped at woolwich for the Allied army in Flanders, and a large train of artillery for Fluſhing.

According to letters from Franckfort, the Auſtrians on the 17th, carried the important poſt of St. Pierre d' Arena, in which they had taken 40 pieces of cannon, and 20 mortars, with which they had begun to bombard the city, which thereupon had demanded to capitulate, and that hoſtages for that purpoſe were exchanged.

In a Skirmiſh which happened two days before the late engagement, the French were greatly worſted, and loſt 4 pieces of cannon, which have ſince been brought into Bois-le duc.

In the late engagement near Bilſen, a French dragoon with a piſtol in his hand, rode up to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, with intent to ſhoot him; which the duke perceiving, happily prevented, by inſtantly cutting off the fellow's hand with his broad ſword.

The accounts received from the army ſay, that our good allies the Dutch ran away at the late action both horſe and foot.

We hear Sir John Ligonier will be exchanged for the chief commander of the French fleet taken by the admirals Anſon and Warren, Mr Jonquiere.

We hear from Kenſington, that an account of another action with the French was hourly expected, his royal highneſs the duke being determined to give them battle if poſſible.

We are well aſſured that the Allies preſerved all their cannon in their retreat near Maeſtricht.

By the laſt Dutch mail the India company have received letters over-land, adviſing that all their ſhips are ſafe arrived in India; that the Britannia was off of Fort St. George; and the Princeſs Mary, which was taken with that place, and afterwards fitted out as a man of war, attacked her, but was beat off, and the Britannia got ſafe to Bengal.

They had alſo advice, that the French from Fort St. George had made an attack on Fort St. David's; but by the aſſiſtance of the inhabitants of the country they were beat off with great loſs. And the Indians in general are ſo exaſperated at the proceeding of the French, that they threaten to do all they can to drive the French not only from Madraſs, but from their own ſettlements in Pondicherry, *&c.*

Admiralty-Office, June 30. His majeſty's ſhips the Kent and Hampton Court of 70 guns, Eagle and Lion of 60, Cheſter of 50, Hector of 44, with the Pluto and Dolphin fireſhips, cruiſing at ſea under the command of capt. Fox, on the 20th inſtant at 4 in the morning, in the latitude of 47 deg. 18 min. N. Cape Ortugal bearing S. 62 E. diſtant 146 leagues, fell in with the French homeward bound St. Domingo fleet, conſiſting of 170 ſail, under the convoy of 4 men of war; *viz.* the Magnanime of 74 guns, the Alcide of 64, the Arc en Ciel of 58, and the Zephyre of 36 guns. The French were to windward, the wind at N. N. E. Our ſquadron chaſed them the whole day, and at night the French men of war bore off our ſquadron N. N. E. about five miles. Our ſhips being foul and ſickly, having been ever ſince the middle of April upon the cruiſing ſtation, in order to meet with this fleet, could not gain upon the French men of war from 11 o' clock in the forenoon 'til five in the afternoon, with all ſails ſet, tho' the French were under their topſails and foreſails. At five the French men of war ſet their mainſails and topgallantſails, and went away, without making any ſignal either by gun or light; and eſcaping in the night, abandoned their convoy. The next day, there being but very little wind, our ſhips purſued the French merchant ſhips, which had ſeparated, and took ſeveral; but the next day the 23d, the wind blew freſh in the S. W. quarter, with very thick weather. The Advice of 50 guns, commanded by capt. Haddock, being a clean ſhip, and cruizing in the ſoundings, fell in with them and took eight. Moſt of our ſquadron are returned into port with their prizes, amounting in all to about 30 ſail: But the Eagle and Lion are ſtill at ſea, in chaſe of the ſcatter'd ſhips; and capt. Haddock meeting on the 25th with his majeſty's ſhips the Angleſea of 44 guns, and Bridgwater of 24 guns, gave their captains orders to proceed immediately in purſuit of them.

Admiralty-Office, July 2. Since the accounts received at this office on the 30th paſt, his majeſty's ſhip the Glouceſter, capt. Durell, and Falcon ſloop, capt. Campbell, arrived at Plymouth, and the Eagle, capt. Rodney, is come into the Downs, and have brought in with them 12 more ſhips of the French homeward-bound Weſt-India fleet; ſo that 42 ſail of that fleet have been already taken and brought in by his majeſty's ſhips.

The above ſhips have alſo taken the Lightning privateer of Bayonne, mounting 24 carriage guns, and carrying 265 men, and ſent her into Plymouth.

July 2. Letters from the army in Flanders ſay, that the duke was very much diſſatisfied with the behaviour of the guards in the late action; and that ſome officers of conſiderable rank, have had their commiſſions taken from them for their cowardice.

We are aſſured, that Mr. Brinkman, the famous engineer, fired 140 rounds of grape-ſhot, which made great ſlaughter.

The Imperial court has received an expreſs from count Schulemberg, with the agreeable news that the city of Genoa had ſurrendered by capitulation.

BOSTON, Auguſt 31.

Extract of a Letter from Briſtol, in England, July 6, 1747.

"We were yeſterday inform'd, that capt. Dike, in the ſloop Dolphin privateer of this port, had inform'd admiral Warren of 30 ſail of veſſels, laden with naval ſtores, in the bay of Biſcay, bound to Ferrol; that the admiral diſpatch'd ſome ſhips of his ſquadron, brought out 4, and burnt 26. This, we believe, may be depended on."

Some other advices ſay, they burnt one man of war, and took another in the ſame port of 64 guns.

We are inform'd, that on the 24th of July laſt, the Lark man of war of 40 guns, capt. Crookſhanks, bound to Newfoundland, and the Warwick of 60 guns, capt. Erſkine, bound to Louiſburg, (who were a convoy to 13 ſail of merchantmen bound to North America from England, among which was capt. Stevenſon who arrived here laſt week,) being off the Western iſlands, they diſcover'd and came up with a large Spaniſh man of

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of war, ſuppoſed to mount 80 guns; the Lark being headmoſt gave her the firſt broadſide, which ſhe briſkly returned, and then ſtood away, and got out of ſight of the Warwick, which continued a ſmart engagement from 11 o' clock at night 'til 3 next morning, the Spaniards ſeeming chiefly to be upon the defenſive, and wanting rather to get away than to fight: During this time the Warwick diſcharged between 25 and 30 broadſides, with vollies of ſmall arms; which were returned by the enemy, who ſeemed to aim chiefly at the maſts, yards, ſails, and rigging of the Warwick, whereby they were torn and ſhatter'd all to pieces; and the ſhip lying like a wreck, was not able either to attack or retreat, and falling to the Southward, the enemy obſerving it, ſtood away to the Northward: In the action 4 men were killed and 19 wounded on board of the Warwick. About 6 o' clock in the morning the Lark came up again and join'd the Warwick, and being inform'd of the ſhatter'd condition of the Spaniſh ſhip, by one of the convoy that had paſſed by her, the captain of the Lark propoſed to go after her again, which capt. Erſkine comply'd with as ſoon as he could put his ſhip into ſome order, but could not get ſight of her again. She was thought to be a vaſt rich ſhip, laden with treaſure from the Weſt-Indies, and in all probability would have been taken, had not the Lark left the Warwick in the beginning of the action, or had he join'd her during the engagement.

Laſt Saturday arrived capt. Conolly in 9 days from Louiſburg, by whom we hear that his majeſty's ſhip Warwick was arrived there, having loſt ſome of her maſts, and in a ſhatter'd condition: And that governor Knowles had ſent for capt. Crookſhanks of the Lark (who behav'd ſo badly, when in company with the Warwick, off the Weſtern iſles), and 'twas ſaid he would be confined, in order to be tried for his c——dly behaviour in that action; and that another captain would be put into his ſhip. It is believed capt. Rouſe will have the command.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in Deerfield, to one in this Town dated Auguſt 20.

——'I received a Letter from the Officer at Fort *Maſſachuſetts*, who informs me our Scout is return'd from *Sarabtago*, and brings News from col. *Schuyler* that about a Fortnight ago they were attack'd by near 500 French and Indians, but received no harm from them, excepting one Man being wounded in his Arm; but that the killed many of the Enemy, and ſuppoſed they ſtill lay near them; and expected to have another Viſit from them: That the Enemy are daily track'd round Fort *Maſſachuſetts*, and two Nights ago two of them and a Dog came upon the *Hooſuck* Road within 30 Rods of them, where they were track'd the next Morning; and the ſame Day there came into the Fort a Dog from the Enemy; and having fill'd his Belly, and ty'd a Rope about his Neck, faſtned the following Letter to it, directed to the chief Officer among them, viz.

Sir, *This Day we admitted your Embaſſador, and have entertained him according to your and his Dignity, as the Appearance of his Belly will inform you; but fearing you want ſuch brave Men, we take leave of him, wiſhing him a good Paſs to you, with the agreeable Salute that we are in good Health, and deſire to ſee you that we may dignify you with the ſame Enſign of Honour about your Neck as you will find about his.*

Sir, your Diſobedient, &c.

Two Seamen arrived from England by way of Newfoundland, Declare, That on the 3d of July laſt paſt they ſail'd from Graveſend, in a Brigantine commanded by Wm. Teague, bound to Trinity in Newfoundland; and that on the 5th, they paſs'd in margaret Road about 20 Sail of ſhips bound up, ſeveral of whom they ſpoke with, and were told, that they were French Weſt-India men homeward bound, loaded with Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee, &c. taken by Admiral Warren, who had ſent 3 Men of War to conduct them ſafe, which 3 Men of War theſe Declarants paſſed the ſame Night at Anchor in the Downs; and the next Day, the 6th, off of Beachy Head they met with 25 Sail more, and ſpoke with ſeveral of them, who told them they were French Weſt India men, taken by Admiral Warren's Squadron, out of 140 Sail; and that the Admiral was in purſuit of the reſt; and that the French Convoy had left the Fleet on the Approach of the Engliſh Squadron: They were taken in the Bay of Biſcay about 50 Leagues from the Land.

ANNAPOLIS.

We hear from *Charles* County, that as two Men were lately debating about Religion, they got to ſuch a heat of Paſſion, that one of them ſtabb'd the other, of which wound he died ſoon after.

We are informed, that a Ship with *Iriſh* Servants going up *Rappahannock* River, in *Virginia*, on the 3d Inſtant was overſet by a ſudden violent Hurricane, above *Urbanna*, in 5 Fathom Water, by which means the Mate and 50 other Perſons were Drowned. And that the Hurricane has done much Damage on ſhore.

Cuſtom-Houſe, ANNAPOLIS, *Entered*,
Ship Domville, Robert Young, from Philadelphia.
Cleared for Departure,
Shallop Charming Molly, Thomas Tyler, for Virginia,
Schooner Hopewell, David Coulhon, for Barbadoes.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUN away from *Thomas Rutherford*, of *Frederick* County, and Colony of *Virginia*, near the Mouth of *Shanando* River, the 3d of *Auguſt* paſt, a Convict Servant Man, named *Thomas Rankin*, aged about 30, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, dark Complexion, thin Viſage, grey Eyes, long peaked Noſe, wide Mouth, his Left Ancle ſtands in, and his Left Hand, the Finger next his Little-Finger is crooked, his Head ſhaved: Had on when he went away, a white Cloth Jacket, pretty much worn, without Sleeves, lined with patty red, and trimmed with flat Metal Buttons, a new coarſe Shirt, old brown Camblet Breeches, old worſted Stockings, old Shoes, and old Felt Hat: He was born in *Cheſhire*, in *Old-England*, and ſerved Part of his Time with Mr. *Richard Barnes*, of *Richmond* County, and is a old Runaway. 'Tis ſuppoſed he will change his Name, and that ſince he ran away he hath ſtolen a Tow Linnen Jacket, pieced under each Arm, and on each Side, two Flax Linnen Shirts, and a Hempen Wallet, a Check Linnen Apron, a Breadth and a Half wide. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Runaway, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Five Pounds of the Currency where taken, and reaſonable Charges, paid by THOMAS RUTHERFORD.

NICHOLAS CLOUDS, hereby gives Notice, that he keeps good Boats and Hands at *Broad Creek*, on *Kent-Iſland*, to croſs the Bay to *Annapolis* with Gentlemen and their Horſes, and likewiſe, from *Annapolis* to *Kent-Iſland*. He alſo gives Notice, that he keeps a Houſe of good Entertainment for Gentlemen and Travellers, and has good Paſture and Provender for Horſes; and keeps a Number of Horſes to Let to Gentlemen Travelling to any part of the Eaſtern-Shore, and has Boys to attend them: All Gentlemen who may have occaſion to Travel that way, may depend on good Uſage, and being well accommodated, by

Their humble Servant,
NICHOLAS CLOUDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That *Thomas King*, Shoemaker, who formerly kept his Shop at the Gate-Houſe of the City of *Annapolis*, now keeps his Shop at the Old Priſon, where all Perſons may be Supply'd with all ſorts of Shoes and Boots, made in the beſt and neateſt manner.

THE ſaid *King* has a Sadler, a very good Workman from *London*; who furniſhes any Gentlemen with all ſorts of Sadler's Work, done in the neateſt and beſt manner, at reaſonable Rates.

TAKEN up at *Manoccoſy*, and brought to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, in *Prince-George's* County, a large Black Horſe, has no Brand that can be decern'd.

The Owner, on proving his Property, may have him again, paying the Charges. MEREDITH DAVIS.

September 1, 1747.

LOST at *Upper-Marlborough*, the ſecond Day of *Auguſt* Court, a middle-ſiz'd Rone Gelding, with Saddle and Bridle; he paces very faſt, and is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, with a plain TH. Whoever will bring the ſaid Gelding to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and Five for the Saddle and Bridle.

JOHN LAMAR, *Junior*.

September 1, 1747.

To be SOLD,

BY the Subſcriber, at the Plantation late Mr. *Samuel Hyde's*, in *Baltimore* County, on Saturday and Monday the 26th and 28th Inſtant, a choice Parcel of Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Oats, and ſundry Materials for Planter's Uſe, reaſonably, for Current Money; and Time given for Payment.

ROSER BOYER.

WHereas there is a Fair appointed by Act of Aſſembly to be held in *Baltimore-Town*, on the firſt Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday, in *October* yearly; the Commiſſioners of the ſaid Town hereby give Notice, that whoever brings to the ſaid Fair, on the firſt Day thereof, the beſt Steer, ſhall receive Eight Pounds current Money for the ſame; alſo a Bounty of Forty Shillings, over and above the ſaid Eight Pounds. The ſaid Steer afterwards, on the ſame Day, to be run for, by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, not exceeding 5 Years old, three Heats, a Quarter of a Mile each Heat, not confined to carry any certain Weight: The winning Horſe to be intitled to the ſaid Steer, or to Eight Pounds in Money, at the Option of the Owner.

On Friday the ſecond Day of ſaid Fair, will be run for the Sum of Five Pounds current Money, by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, the ſame Diſtance, not confin'd to carry any certain Weight. Alſo a Bounty of Forty Shillings will be given to any Perſon that produces the beſt Piece of Yard wide Country-made white Linnen, the Piece to contain 20 Yards.

On Saturday the third Day, a Hat and Ribbon will be cudgell'd for; a Pair of Pumps wreſtled for; and a white Shift to be run for by Negro Girls.

The Horſes to be entered with *William Lux*, Clerk of ſaid Town, any Time before the Day of Running; paying for the firſt Day Five Shillings, for the ſecond Day Half a Crown. All Diſputes that may ariſe, are to be determined by the Commiſſioners of the ſaid Town: And all Perſons are exempted from any Arreſts, during the ſaid Fair, and the Day before, and Day after; except in Caſes of Felony, and Breaches of the Peace, according to the Tenure of the above-mentioned Act.

Auguſt 30, 1747.

TO BE SOLD,

(For Sterling Money, or Bills of Exchange)

A TRACT of Land called *Grantham*, in *Kent* County, containing 500 Acres, ſituate on *Cheſter-River*.

Whoever is inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to the Subſcriber in *St. Mary's* County, or at *Annapolis* next Provincial Court.

G. PLATER.

THE Subſcriber hath obtained a Patent for keeping a FAIR at *Frederick-Town*, near *Monocacy*, on the 21ſt Day of *October*, and the 10th Day of *May* next, each Fair to continue Three Days; and for a Market to be held there every Saturday after the firſt of *November* next. All Perſons who will bring any Goods, Merchandizes, Cattle, or any Thing elſe to the ſaid Fairs, or Markets, to ſell, ſhall be free and exempt from the Payment of any Toll, Stallage, Piccage, or any other Charge, for the Term of Five Years next enſuing this laſt Day of *Auguſt* 1747.

D. DULANY.

THE Subſcriber intends for *England*, in the *Patuxent-Merchant*, Capt. *Alexander Jolly*, now in *Patuxent* River. All Perſons who have any Accounts with him are deſired to Settle forthwith: Attendance will be given every Saturday at *Calvert* County Court-houſe, for that purpoſe, by

DAVID ARNOLD.

TAKEN up in the Bay off *Cheſter-River*, on Saturday the 15th Inſtant, a CANOE of an uncommon Size and Make, and may poſſibly be much eſteem'd by the Owner, who, on applying to the Subſcriber, may have her again, paying the Charge of this Advertiſement.

Aug. 17. 1747. WM. GOVANE.

ON the 29th of *September*, will be Run, on the Race-Ground near *Annapolis*, a Match for Fifty Guineas.

And the Day following, a Subſcription Race for Twenty Pounds Current Money, by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Nine Stone, the beſt of Three Heats. A Non-ſubſcriber to pay Twenty Shillings Entrance.

ALL Perſons who are Indebted to the Subſcriber, of the City of *Annapolis*, are deſired to pay their reſpective Ballances; and thoſe who have any Demands on the ſaid Subſcriber, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be adjuſted.

GEORGE DOWNING.

ALL Perſons Indebted to the Subſcriber, living at the Sign of the *Indian King*, in *Annapolis*, are requeſted to make Payment.

MARY FRAZER.

Queen-Anne's County, near *Queen's Town*, *Aug.* 3. 1747.

TO BE SOLD, *for Bills of Exchange, Current Money, or ſhippable Tobacco*,

A LARGE aſſortment of *Engliſh* and *India* Goods, at reaſonable Rates, in Wholeſale or Retale, by

CHARLES BROWNE.

June 24, 1747.

WHereas there is a Vacancy for a Maſter in *Queen Anne's* County School: Any Perſon properly qualified, upon applying to the Viſitors, will meet with ſuch Encouragement as the Law relating to Free-Schools will ſupport them in.

Signed by Order, NATHAN WRIGHT, Regiſtr.

To Meſſieurs SPRIGG, CLARK, and BELT.

Gentlemen,

HAVING ſeen in the *Maryland* GAZETTE of the 11th Inſtant, an Advertiſement, wherein, among ſeveral reflections on *Robert Sutcliffe*, I obſerve you expreſs yourſelves in theſe Terms, *viz.* "that before *Robert Sutcliffe* left this "Province we OFTEN propoſed to him to leave our Accounts "to indifferent Merchants, or other Gentlemen here, to be "ſettled (as Mr. *Sprigg* had to him in *London*, to Merchants "in this Trade, which he declined,) and have done THE SAME "to his Attorneys in Fact before and ſince he went away, which "they ALL have refuſed to do." Now, *Gentlemen*, as I am one of the Attorneys in Fact of *Robert Sutcliffe*, and am not ſenſible that ALL, or any of his Attorneys, have given you even a *pretence* for this Aſſertion, which ſeems, at leaſt, to inſinuate that they ALL have OFTEN refuſed ſome very reaſonable Propoſal of yours; I muſt therefore, in the like public manner, call upon, and deſire, you to expl in yourſelves, and ſay *when*, *where* and *how*, you have OFTEN made THE SAME, or any Propoſal, to *Robert Sutcliffe's* Attorneys, ſince he went away, which they ALL have refuſed. And as to what you have ſaid of him, I ſhall take no other Notice of it here, than to ſay, He came recommended here, by as eminent a Merchant as any in the Tobacco Trade, which Mr. *Sprigg* in a very particular manner well knows; and refer to the following Letter from the late Governor of *Penſylvania*, for a better Character of him, than you give. And give me leave to tell you, the Differences in the Accounts, between *Robert Sutcliffe* and you, can never be fairly underſtood, by publiſhing abuſive Advertiſements, or Letters, obtained from Perſons who may perhaps ſee through a falſe light, and therefore may ſeem *much ſurpriſed*, at very trifling appearances. Nor can the World, whom you appeal to, ever Judge of the Juſtice or Gratitude, on either ſide, where the particulars of the Diſpute, and the circumſtances, are unknown to them; however ſuch things may operate on prejudiced or unthinking People. And I will venture to add, that the Treatment *Robert Satcliffe* met with, from People in this Province, both before and after his coming here, with an honeſt deſign to ſettle his Affairs, has been ſuch, as if the example was to be followed, muſt ruin every Merchant in this Trade. Whether you are concerned in this Charge, or not, may be the ſubject of an enquiry elſewhere.

In the mean time the Attorneys of *Robert Sutcliffe* are ready, as they always have been, to hear any determinate Propoſal you may think proper to make them. I am, *Gentlemen*,

Yours, &c.

Aug. 24. 1747. P. THOMAS.

To PHILIP THOMAS, *Eſq; in* Maryland.

SIR, Philadelphia, March 12. 1746,7.

MR. Robert Sutcliffe *having informed me, that he has conſiderable Sums of Money due to him in* Maryland, *ſome of which are like to be conteſted at Law; and that ſome of his Debtors have inſinuated things prejudicial to his Character, I think myſelf obliged in Juſtice to him, to acquaint you, that his general Character in* Antigua, *where I knew him many Years, was that of an honeſt Man and a fair Dealer.*

I am,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

GEO. THOMAS.

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